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our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### New York and Maryland.

Both the New York Democrats and the Maryland Democrats hold their State Conventions to-day. The Hon. ARTHUR PUB GORMAN and the Hon. DAVID BENNETT Hill are struggling for the same line of action or rather of inaction. Mr. HILL, however, is only an imitator of the Maryland MACHIAVELLI. Largely on account of division among the Republicans, Maryland was carried by the Democrats, but the Gormanites among the latter attribute the victory to the forgetfulness of Bryanism and the Chicago platform shown in the State platform.

The example fired Mr. HILL to attempt that enterprise in which he is now engaged. Like Mr. Gorman he wants to skulk away from the Chicago platform, to cover up the heaven-born ratio and to howl horrendously against Imperialism and the Trusts. For some reason not patent to the uninitiated, Mr. GORMAN and Mr. HILL have braced themselves firmly against sending an instructed delegation to Kansas City. They admit that Col. BRYAN will be renominated. They are ready to "indorse" him with luxuriant resolutions; but no instructions, if you please.

The problem of both these old hands is to hang on to the conservatives without stirring the radicals to mutiny and rage. Indeed, their problem is more complex than that and absolutely without solution. They are trying to be Democrats while kicking away the Democratic platform. They are trying to be regarded as Gold Democrats in New York and Maryland, and yet as good enough Democrats at Kansas City.

Whatever may be said or unsaid in the resolutions of the conventions which meet to-day, in less than thirty days the general council of the Democratic party will lay down the law for the Democratic party. The dogmas affirmed and reaffirmed at Kansas City will be the Democratic creed. It will fill up all the silences and vacancies in which some of the cowardly or doubledealing Eastern leaders wish to take refuge. To it and to nothing else the voters of New York and Maryland will look for the beliefs and purposes of the Democracy. What is to be gained, then, by all this evasion and sneaking indirection? Do Mr. GORMAN and Mr. HILL imagine that the voters in their States are so foolish as not to know that the Democratic party is Bryanism, relieved by not a single touch of conservatism, as radical, implacable and violent, as flerce for the Chicago platform in 1900 as in 1896?

Mr. GORMAN has the Maryland Democratic organization in his hands. He may carry his point, but at the cost of still further influencing against himself the irreconcilable sons of silver, who are not made any meeker by the knowledge that they are sure of the sympathy of the leader and of the majority of their party. Whatever be the result of Mr. HILL's efforts to control the Democratic State Committee, he will be opposed by the most powerful and bestdisciplined Democratic organization in the State. The Hon RICHARD CROKER, a shrewder even if a blunter politician than Mr. HILL, knows a fact when he sees it. Democracy being Bryanism at present, he will be a Bryanite in good and regular standing. He will be powerful in New York and orthodox at Kansas City. Apparently Mr. HILL is to be neither.

#### Was Gen. Miles Mentally Sane in August, 1898?

The proposition to elect the Major-General Commanding the Army into a Maximus General, or, at least, into something bigger and better paid than a Major-General, has popped up in connection with nearly every military measure discussed in Congress during the past two years. It has been defeated, ignored, evaded, dodged or squelched on various occasions, merely to you must believe in the Divinity of reappear somewhere else, sometimes in Christ. That is, you must have a creed. the most unexpected place.

At the present writing Gen. MILES's inveterate personal ambition bestrides the regular appropriation bill for the Military Academy. The bill passed the House on May 15, and went to the Senate, where it acquired somehow this rider:

"SECTION 2 .-- That the senior Major-General Com manding the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-General, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances author tred for the staff of a Lieutenant-General."

Let us go back for a moment to the extraordinary series of official dispatches with which Gen. MILES bombarded the War Department during his brief absence from Washington at the time of the Puerto Rico campaign. The future historian of that His spirit: too much imitation and too little follow short campaign will be greatly puzzled by many of these dispatches; conflicting suggestions, inexplicable changes of plan, duct. We can know of a man's spirit only absurd requisitions, and apparently morbidly jealous insinuations concerning the motives of high officers in the other arm of sent two dispatches well calculated to occasion solicitude in the Department as to

his mental condition. On August 10 he telegraphed from Ponce by way of Bermuda this "personal and confidential" communication to the Secretary of War accusing Rear Admiral SAMPson of a purpose to engage in the wanton massacre of innocent women and children in order to deprive him, MILES, of his

laurels as a conqueror: "I am fully convinced that SAMPSON has sent orders to the commander of this fleet, as soon as army leaves south coast, to take his fleet, go round to San Juan, and demand the surrender of the capital, or bombard the city, and not to waste ammunition on any of the batteries. First: To bombard a city containing innocent women and children would be a violation of the first order of the President. Second: It is an interference with the work given the army by the President. After we have raised the flag over all the principal cities and arrived at San Juan, any aid by the navy against land batteries, intrenchments of ions would be advisable, but not against a

MILES." The Administration calmly assured Gen. MILES that his sombre and jealous apprehensions were groundless. That mood MACCBACKEN referred specifically, relates passed away; and five days later he was rather to the will of God, to "the Divine blithely excited over the question of the heart," than to the Divine intellect, and it

city of non-combatants. The control of all military

personal adornment of his troops. August 15 he cabled this urgent requisition in the millinery line:

Gen. LUDINGTON, Washington

Please send by very first opportunity twenty thouand blue Rosettes, Afgrettes and cords for Infantry hats, also one thousand yellow for Cavalry and two thousand red for Arullery. 1:48 P. M.

Here again the Administration was compelled to administer a sedative. Gen. MILES was informed that rosettes and aigrettes were not part of the United States uniform, and that of course none were on hand.

It may appear at first blush that these two remarkable dispatches of 1898-and there were many others equally significant-have no bearing whatever on the question of passing in its present form the Military Academy Appropriation bill of 1900.

We think that possibly they have.

#### A Manly Candidate.

It is only according to the conventional standards of the formalists that Mr. BRYAN is open to criticism for printing in the North American Review at this time a statement of his views on the issues of the campaign of 1900. He has been nominated for President by one political organization, the Populist, and a month hence, if he lives, he will be nominated by another and greater party. the Democratic. There are precedents for silence on his part at the present stage of proceedings. To most candidates silence would be the policy indicated by personal and political convenience.

There are hundreds of thousands of old Democrats, moreover, who at this moment would be glad to take advantage of his silence on the money question, the only important question whereon their opinions differ from his, as an excuse for committing themselves unreservedly in advance to his support. They are with him on every issue save Sixteen to One. To gain their votes i was not necessary for him to recant. He had only to ignore Sixteen to One, to push it aside until another season, to subordinate it or to bury it in ambiguous words.

Yet Mr. BRYAN has chosen the month of June in the Presidential year for an announcement, through a medium outside of the official channels of political declaration. of his unwavering adherence to the main issue of 1896; his refusal to dodge or obscure or postpone the question of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one; his determination to keep that question at the very front, and to keep up the contest until either silver has won or the single gold standard has become universal and irremovable

Of the three questions which in his view constitute different aspects of the same ultimate Issue, "the conflict between the dollar and the man-a conflict as old as the human race, and one which will continue as long as the human race endures," Mr. BRYAN puts now as always the currency question first, ahead of trusts, ahead of "imperialism." There is no weakening of his attitude There is no compromise in his language:

"The contest between monometallism and bimetal lism is a world-wide contest-a contest which must go on until silver is once more a money metal equal with gold, or until the gold standard becomes universal It is needless to discuss the ratio since there i no division of sentiment among those who are actually nest and active force behind the present legal ratio of stateen to one, there is no positive, earnest or active force behind any other ratio. Neither is it any longer necessary to discuss international bimetallism. The test upon this question must be between those who believe in the gold standard on the one side, and, or the other side, those who believe in a financial policy made by the American people for themselves."

This voluntary declaration of the leader and candidate of the Democracy, at a time perhaps critical in his political fortunes, we cannot but regard as evidence of moral the drastic resolution mentioned was passed courage of a high order, proof of persona qualities which friends and antagonists alike must respect.

Intending supporters will have to adjust themselves to Mr. BRYAN'S convictions. He manfully and properly declines to adjust his convictions to suit their convenience.

# Three Pulpits Last Sunday.

This remark, made by the Rev. Dr. McGIFFERT in a sermon last Sunday, is a specimen of the sort of talk which comes from unbelieving pulpits in these days:

"The best of creeds and the truest of doctrines be come an impertinence when they thrust themselves nto the forefront and so engage the attention of any Church or of any man that the supreme emphasia ! even temporarily removed from the supreme duty o following CHRIST."

"Where except at "the forefront" should creed be? Where else do men learn of 'the supreme duty of following Christ?' To believe that there is such a duty If JESUS is simply the ethical teacher which Dr. McGIFFERT's philosophy, reasonably interpreted, makes him out to be, there is no more obligation to follow him than there is to follow any other human ethical teaching. The "supreme duty" is only imposed by religious faith in Carist. Take away the creed and there is no CHRIST, but only a man, the record of Whose life and sayings is of disputable authority, according to Dr.

The preacher, therefore, sought to cover up his infidelity under meaningless words, as he did also in this further remark:

McGIFFERT.

"There is too much thought about conduct: to little thought about character. Too much effort to copy CHRIST'S deeds; too little of the effort to posses

The indication of character is in the conas he expresses it in actual performance. We cannot dissect his spiritual anatomy to his hands tied by any party caucus find out his secret motives, but must infer the service. Within five days Gen. MILES them from his acts, from the outward mani- the best interests of the people. No festation of his inward and spiritual grace. It is directly contrary to the fact to say that there is "too much imitation" of CHRIST. Take, for example, the congregation of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, before which Dr. McGIFFERT is the first lawsuit of the kind that has ever preached, and who among them "imitates" Him? Which one patterns his conduct after the example of CHRIST and obeys practically His teachings? The whole remark is

rubbishy. The Rev. Dr. MACCRACKEN, in a baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at the New York University, talked in this

fashion to those young men: "The Church to-day does not care for a creed that attempts to establish a definite chronology of the workings of the Divine Intellect while it forgets

almost entirely to mention the Divine heart." The Church to-day knows nothing of the workings of either the intellect or the heart of Gop, and it never has known anything of them, except as its knowledge is derived from Divine revelation as dogmatically proclaimed by it. All Christian creeds are based necessarily on that revelation alone. The Westminster Confession, to which Dr.

On supports all its teachings by proof texts of Scripture. The sermon reads very much like a covering with which to disguise virtual infidelity.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis, over in Brooklyn, slung language after this astonishing fash-

"In words that, a child could understand CHRIST portrayed the simple majesty and the beauty of Gon With no definitions, with no fashioned philosophy, with no articulated degrees did He teach. His mission was to unveil to man's vision the Infinite One Those love was all embracing. Thus, in simple speech, CHRIST caused the great GoD to stand forth clothed with all those alluring qualities which fascinate the in ellect, that enrapture and satisfy the heart; portrayed GoD as one Whose garments trailed in the sunset: Who whispered upon the 'colossal harp of nature Whose frame was made of worlds. Whose strings are rays of shining light;' a God for Whom the universe itself is one vast temple, Whose storms and winds and cataracts, with songs of birds and men, combine in

one vast hymn of adoration and delight." Now, actually, is there anything of the sort in the teachings of JESUS, and where

A Likeness and a Contrast. It sounds like a great outrage, for the Illinois Steel Company to shut down its South Chicago plant without warning to its employees, thereby throwing nearly four housand men unexpectedly out of work. It was essentially the same as if the employees had struck without warning, and, therefore, it was just as unfair.

One can predict confidently, however, that, this thing being done, the Illinois Steel Company will not become guilty of the outrages which usually distinguish strikers when acting in a considerable body, or as part of a labor organization. We mean the outrages of violence, of assaults upon the person or property of those with whom there is a dispute.

If the steel company's workmen try to get places elsewhere, there is not a shadow of danger that they will find emissaries of the company lying in wait for them with pistol or bludgeon or dynamite to prevent them from exercising their right to work, and to contract for labor with whomsoever they please. No workman's home will be attacked, his tools demolished or his life threatened by the Illinois Steel Company, as the strikers in St. Louis are undertaking to do to the street car company and its new employees.

If the President of the Illinois Steel Company, or the President of the Federal Steel Company, of which the former is a part, should organize a St. Louis raid upon his former employees who desire to work elsewhere, he would deserve to be hanged, or imprisoned for life.

#### The Caucus in Court.

The County Court of Lebanon county

Pennsylvania, has just rendered judgment in a political case which presented a question as novel in law as it is in politics. Early in March the Republican committee of Lebanon county passed a resolution requiring all candidates for Congress and for the State Legislature to pledge themselves, as a condition precedent to the legal registration of their names as candidates, to enter all the regularly called caucuses of the party in the respective law-making bodies in which they sought membership and to abide by the caucus's decision. The Lebanon County Committee follows the Hon. MATTHEW STAN-LEV OUAV. The anti-Quay people say that the meeting in question was called for the purpose of fixing the date of the primaries for electing the State delegates and that there was no idea that any more important business than this would be brought up. Hence, but comparatively few anti-Quay people went to the meeting, and with practically no dissent.

Some time after this Dr. SAMUEL WEISS and SAMUEL GROH, Republican nominees, called on CHARLES S. HAVARD, chairman of the County Committee, and paid the required registration fee of \$10. Later Chairman HAVARD asked the two candidates to sign the caucus pledge that had been adopted, and upon their refusal to do so, returned to them their registration fees and announced that they could not stand as the party candidates Application was then made to the County Court for a mandamus compelling the chairman to print the names of Dr. WEISS

and Mr. Gron in the party list. The lawyers for the County Committee maintained that it was a fundamental principle of all parties that the majority should rule and that no one should ask for a nomination by the party unless he was willing to stand by that principle. A party had a moral and a material right to require such a pledge from its nominees, and while it was unusual to exact such a pledge formally there could be no certainty of party coherence or consistency if the right to enforce such directions was denied. The lawyers applying for the mandamus argued that the pledge imposed by the County Committee on candidates was clearly uncenstitutional. It conflicted with the oath prescribed by the State Constitution in which Senators and other officers affirm that they have made no promises, and, moreover, it was not public policy that the principle of the party caucus should be

carried to such an extreme. Judge ENDLICH, who heard the case granted the application for a mandamus to compel the registration of the names of the two candidates. He declared that after the election the success ful candidate represented the people and no particular party. That, at least, was the theory of the law. The man elected should not be bound down and have but should be in a position to defend County Committee had a right to prescribe additional qualifications to those plainly

stated in the Constitution and laws. So far as we learn, no appeal has taken from Judge ENDLICH's decision. This occurred in our country.

The statesmen who advertise the Bryan Jeffersonian sixteen-for-one-dollar cigar combine politics with business every day. "Under a Republican Administration the Trust Octopus feels safe in throwing its tentacles around the islands heretofore harassed by Spain," but there need be no apprehension as to campaign funds to fight the Octopus with, "provided every Democrat that smokes will call for a" Bryano immaturo. One cent on each cigar to the Democratic National Committee. Democrats, insure your lives, and then smoke the celebrated Democratic Bad Times Cigar!

A post tax is never popular. - New Haren Pal-

What kind of tax is popular?

The Hon. FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS VAN VORHIS chairman of the Indiana Silver Republican Committee, proclaims proudly the devotion of his party to the peerless leader. "The Demo crats in their State Convention," he says,

Silver Republicans of the State away from BRYAN." This tenacity of affection is touching and Col. BRYAN ought to be a proud and happy man. Possibly the Democrats are not especially proud and happy on account of the Silver Republicans. We seem to detect something like an imprecation on the lips of the Democrats as they muse on Sioux Falls and their Gopher

In the Senate yesterday the Hon. HENRY M TELLER made a partisan speech by way of rebuking the Republicans for partisanship. He criticised Mr. HOAR for being an anti-imperialist and yet resolved to vote for the Republican ticket. Mr. TELLER is an imperialist who is going to vote for the anti-imperialist ticket.

The Hon. HORACE Boies of lows woke up for minute the other day and wrote a letter in which is found this choice specimen of Bolesian

rhetoric "Imperialism is a ghost that will not down. It will haunt the American conscience until some party will

deal it a death blow." Uncle Hop is a great ghost seer, but his ghosts that have to have death blows must be a

new variety, even in his experience.

The resolution introduced into the Senate esterday by the Hon. BILLY MASON shows that statesman in a more hopeful mood than has been his wont of late. He wants the Senate to "express the hope that the war in South Africa may cease at an early day upon terms satisfactory to those engaged therein, including independence for the South African States." Would that it could be so; but wars, at the conclusion of which both parties are satisfied are, we believe, somewhat rare. The loser has to pay the piper. So it must have been long before NOAH was a sailor; and so it must be until the planet is peopled by sweet altruists like Toledo SAM JONES

We would like some one to tell us what is the matter with Mr. McLEAN, the editor of the Cincinnati En-- Mobile Register Nothing. He is perfectly normal. Not being

a Democratic candidate for office this year he is able to speak his mind freely about the Popu ist and Silver Republican annexes, and to order the Gopher BRYAN, the Hon. CHARLES ARGEN-TUM TOWNE, off the premises.

Happy Col. BRYAN! He is going on a vacation with Col. Mose WETMORE once more and Towns and Jim Jones are to be in the company. Col. Mose Wermore has game preserves and awayies and fish ponds, where are all beasts of the field and fowls of the air and fish of the sea, save the Octopus; and he has country houses to burn. Like FEARLESS JOHNNY in the folk-tale, he doesn't know whether fear is furred or feathered; and when he stands up to the Trusts they come down.

# WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Cavalry Drill by the First Class and Rifle Practice by the Third Class.

WEST POINT, June 4. - The examinations of the cadets were resumed this morning. The first class was heard orally in engineering and law, the second class in chemistry, the third class in Spanish and the fourth class in drill regulations The Board of Visitors went into session at o'clock and questioned Col. Mills, Superintendent, relative to the most necessary requirements for the academy. At noon the board adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The exercises this afternoon consisted of very interesting cavalry drill. At 4:50 o'clock the graduating class gave an exhibition of its ability in cavalry tactics on the plain. Capt. Sands was in command and the manœuvres con-Sands was in command and the manœuvres consisted in earbine firing by rlatoons, sabre charges and dismounting for skirmish formation. The drill was an entirely new one to the average spectator and was outlined by Col. Hein and the Superintendent, each of whom have originated many new ideas in military tactics. Gen. Manderson has been here twice before as a member of this Board of Visitors and says that the drills he has seen so far are greatly beyond anythe has heretofore witnessed.

At 5:30 o'clock there was rife practice at long range and drills with the revolver, mounted. This exercise was by the third class, under the direction of Capt. Sands and Lieut. Anderson. The attendance increases as the exercises

### SKUNK AND BLACKSNAKE PIGHT. and Roth Died.

COCHECTON, N. Y., June 2 - A novel fight was witnessed by the men employed at the pumping station of the Standard Oil Company two miles west of this place yesterday. It was a battle between an enormous blacksnake and a skunk and it ended in the death of both combatants.

The attention of the men was first attracted by the strange actions and loud cawing of crow which was circling about a spot in a field near by. They went to the spot and saw a large blacksnake with its head raised, and within six feet of it was a skunk which kept going about the snake as if to draw its attention from a small rock ten feet away. On this rock werefive young skunks about the size of chipmunks. The snake's tail was colled about a small oak stump and as the skunk continued its rounds the snake darried its head repeatedly at its enemy. This continued for a short time, the circles made by the skunk growing smaller and smaller. Then, quick as lightning, the skunk sprang upon the snake and fastened its teeth in the snake's neck. In an instant the snake had two coils around the body of the skunk. The struggle continued for a short time only and then the combatants both lay dead.

The snake was seven feet long. The young skunks were left on the rock as none of the party cared to get within close range of them. near by. They went to the spot and saw a large

# Change in the English Character.

From the Spectator A good many people are asking in all sincerity, and even with some anxiety, whether it is possible that the character of the English people is materially changing. They are, such inquirers say, becoming less grave, less restrained, more like a people of the southern type. They display their feelings much more, they rush more in crowds, they are more swayed by rumor, by fear and by emotion. It is unlike the English, they say, to have taken up this war with such enthusiasm, to be so unreasonably angry if any one speaks against it, above all to be so explosive in

their gladness at good news. The scene of Friday night last week, the sudder lescent of London into the streets in a fit of wild reoleing, the protraction of the display into Saturday and some of the features of the rejoicing itself, are not in the least like the self restrained people who, by the consent of all foreigners, "took their pleasure sadly." They are extraordinarily ready to go abroa and fight, an inclination they never displayed in the Crimean War: they discuss conscription instead of rejecting it summarily; they are interested, like Frenchmen or Italians, in a campaign.

The difference strikes Americans here, as well as our own people, and has produced such an impression the Continent that men talk of the English as of a people changed beyond recognition. "Never laugh at s again," say surprised Frenchmen: "you are as mobile as we are. Look at the rejoicings over Mafeking. Could we have displayed more abandon, or given ourselves away more utterly, or for a lighter reason?" There must be something to account for an impression so general and, as the future of the nation till be based, as its past has been, upon the national character, it is well worth while to inquire what ! all means. It means, we believe, that the English are becomin

more like the Americans in the readiness with which they express themselves, less inarticulate, less frost bound in their display of feeling.

# His Extraordinary Case.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. BELMOND, Ia., May 27.-Word was received from Eldora yesterday announcing the death of Ole Hill, young man who was taken there from Belmond to the reform school in March. His case was an extraordinary one. His skin was devoid of pores and he could not sweat. That was the cause of his death.

number. Mr. Bryan discusses the "silver issue. Mr. Edmund Barton, an Australian legislator of experience considers "Australian Federation and Its Basis," and Sir Sidney Sheppard discusses the way England should treat the conquered Boers. Other articles are by Comptroller Coler of this city, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Rev. Dr. Shinn on the presen status of hell, and by the Princess Catherine Radziwill on "Cecil Rhodes's Future." Three competent writers consider the "Rival Empires," the relations "cannot act so badly that they will drive the between Great Britain and Russia.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The despatches concerning the situation generally continue to be little more than records of the rumors current at the moment. Late news from Pretoria brings the British within a few miles of that place, which only waits the formal demand to surrender; other news describes the Boers as rallying and reorganizing in an unexpected manner, and determined on resistance to the last. From the British side there comes nothing but the reports of what is going on in Lord Roberts's rear, a complete silence being maintained as to everything passing at the front. It cannot be that no information is received at the British headquar ters, which were last reported at Orange Grove, three or four miles northeast of Johannesburg. from where the whole distance to Pretoria is only twenty-six miles. The conclusion there fore is that the British War Office is holding back information from the public until some definite conclusion has been reached about Pretoria. That the Boer commanders are offering all the resistance in their power there s no doubt, as also that enormous stores of provisions have been sent north and east from the apital. This fact of itself seems to indicate that Pretoria will not be defended. In that case it becomes evident that a total change has been made in the original Boer plans, in which

a prolonged siege of the capital was calculated e cause for the abandonment of that part of the plan of campaign, apart from the reasons enumerated on previous occasions, is probably because of the strength of the British rmy sent against them being so vastly greate than anything the Boers expected at the time their plans were made. The report that a large Boer force had crossed

the Vaal and gone south into the Free State portends further fighting near the British line of communications, but at the best that can only temporarily relieve the pressure toward Pretoria as Lord Roberts will find means to reenforce the divisions protecting his near rear from the troops further south on the line of communications, Gen. Chermside's division, which should be somewhere in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein, be ing available on a pinch.

The political situation in the Cape Colony is, however, calling for attention. THE SUN corre spondent at Cape Town describes the immediate future as gloomy. The trouble appears o arise out of the strong and independent tone of the speeches made by the Afrikander delegates at the People's Congress just held at Graaf Reinet in Cape Colony. The Cape Times. the organ of the Rhodes party, advocates a suspension of the Constitution, but this is opposed equally by Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premfer and by the leaders of the Opposition, all regarding such a step as sure to lead to erious difficulties. Things are further complicated by the tone of other organs of the ultra-imperialist party in discussing the future policy of the British Government toward the Dutch of South Africa, who are all lumped together as rebels. The Eastern Province Herald, another organ of the Rhodes party, goes so far as to advocate the confiscation of the landed property of the Boer leaders and their imprisonment for life away from their own country, and the wholesale deportation of the rank and file to Australia. Tasmania, and New Zealand. It goes even further, and would, if the humanitarian sentiment in England did not debar it, make them wear in perpetuity a numbered badge, carry passes always liable to inspection by any Government official and report themselves at stated intervals to the Magistrates. This means nothing less than the extermination of the South African Dutch as a race, and it gathers force from the statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that the real cause of the war was the "inherent difference between the Boer and the British character The advocacy of such methods as those jus described by responsible organs of leading men in South Africa can hardly have any other object than to drive the Boers into a hopeless esistance for the purpose of securing their ulti mate destruction as a people.

# JONAS G. CLARK'S WILL.

as to President Hall. WORCESTER, Mass., June 4.—The will of Jonas

G. Clark, the founder of Clark University, leaves nstitution, providing the people of Worcester 000 he bequeaths \$500,000 to the university He also leaves \$100,000 for the university library and \$100,000 for a department of art. In case the public fund is not raised within three years the residue of the estate reverts to the heirs at

In the original will Mr. Clark made this gift to Clark University conditional upon the resignation of President G. Stanley Hall within year after the filing of the will for probate. This condition is revoked in a later codicil.

Mr. Clark made a large number of smaller bequests. He bequeaths \$50,000 outright to his wife, and gives her the income of \$400,000 f she needs it. Provision is made for the founding of the collegiate department at the uni-

versity.

The disclosure of 'Mr. Clark's ill feeling toward President Hallis an unexpected feature of the will. In the original document, which was written in 1893, Mr. Clark said that on account of "his love for the higher education of mankind and his desire to further original research," Ac., he founded Clark University. At that time he offered \$1.000,000 in money. Because these conditions were not fulfilled he cannot give further to the university. He declares that he has no confidence in the university as long as G. Stanley Hall is at its head. This provision relative to President Hall is set aside in a codicil under date of Aus. 12, 1897, in which Mr. Clark retracts all that he said against President Hall, and says that it was necessary at the time to take the stand that he did. Since that time President Hall has consented to open a collegiate department. The trustees of the university are to elect a President of the college department, who shall in no way be held responsible to the President of the university. toward President Hall is an unexpected feature

### DIST. 973 THE FIRST COUNTED. Complete Census Returns From Several Sub-

urban Districts Handed In Yesterday. Several suburban districts of the city, where the trees are more numerous than the citizens, and the goats almost equal to both, were completely counted by the agile census enumerators yesterday. John M. Schott turned in the first full returns from the first of the 1,100 census districts of Manhattan and The Bronx. The district is No. 973 and is bounded by Willow avenue, 133d street, 138th street and the river front The second man from the wooded and goated section came in almost on the heels of Schott. He represented District No. 1032, which is be-tween Jerome, Morris, Burnside and Walnut

Three nuns and a Christian Brother, on be Three nuns and a christian Brother, on behalf of the census authorities, will begin to-day to collect information needed by the Census Bureau from the Catholic institutions of the city. This is in pursuance of the recommendation of Supervisor Wilbur to all large religious institutions that they appoint agents to take the census within their boundaries.

Debarred Irish Convicts to Have a Hearing.

# WASHINGTON, June 4. - The Immigration Bureau has received the appeal of the Irish convicts Fitzharris, nicknamed "Skin the Goat," and Mullett, against the direction of the Board of Inquiry prohibiting their landing at New York. Commissioner-General Powderly to-day wired Judge G. M. Curtis, attorney for the two men, saying that he would be pleased to hear any argument Judge Curtis cares to make any time to-morrow. This was in answer to a re-

time to-morrow. This was in answer to a r quest to be heard received from Judge Curtis

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Toledo, Ohio, May 27.—Porter Jepson of 526
New York avenue, this city, recently placed a
double-volked egg in the nest with a setting of
duck eggs. Two days ago the mother came off
the nest with her brood, every egg having
hatched. In the brood is one duckling with
four legs and three wings. It is as lively and
gets around as well as the rest of the brood. der Grosse.

# Iron Next to Good Government

From Cassier's Magazine Next to good government there is nothing so important to the business welfare of any progressive nation as an ample supply of iron and stability in its

YANKEE AND COLOMBIAN . Report of Commander Mead's Interview With

Gen. Porras. Who Threatens Panama. Dr. A. Diaz Guerra, representative in this city of the Colombian revolutionists, received the following cable despatch yesterday from

Maracatho, Venezuela: "The Colombian insurgents operating near the Magdalena River met the Government army in battle at Aracataca, where the latter

was defeated." Aracataca is a short distance from Santa Marta, the objective point of the rebels under Gen. Duran. It is on the line of the only railroad leading to that port. The news of the fall of Santa Marta has been expected here for the past week. It is the purpose of Gen Duran to get control of the Magdalena River, after which the taking of Barranquilla, the most important of the Atlantic ports, will be comparatively easy. It is reported from of his country wanted for crimes committed Panama that the rebels are only six miles from the city, and that an attack is expected. The thsurgent soldiers number 1.500 and are comnanded by Gen. Belisario Porras. Some of hese men are those who are reported to have vaded Colombia from Nicaragua, Dr. juerra said yesterday that it is true that the nsurgents intend to attack Panama. Gen. Porras, in an interview with Commander W. W. Mead of the United States cruiser Philadelphia at David, in the Department of Panama said that foreign residents and property would be respected. The revolutionists have issued the following statement of the inter-

Commander Mead-I have come here in th name of my Government and in the service of my countrymen in order to investigate the state of things after the invasion. I want to know what is the condition of the American citizens that reside in the province where

terview between Gen. Porras and Commander

ican citizens that reside in the province where I know they have some property and a good amount of capital invested. Besides I offer you my good offices to secure a peaceful arrangement, that is, without any further bloodshed. I should also like to know what is the aim and purpose of the revolution.

Gen. Porras. As you may be informed by the English and French Consuls here present, all foreigners have enjoyed absolute security without one single object of their property having been touched. We are in favor of immigration and specially of immigration of Americans, a people that inspire us with the warmest good will and admiration. Our aim is to overthrow the existing state of affairs in order to reestablish the Republican form of government in our country, and, should such a thing be possible without any further bloodshed, so much the better. We may perhaps be in a position to without any further bloodshed, so much the better. We may perhaps be in a position to accept your kind offer later on in Panama after we get hold of all the towns in transit. Commander Meade I have not made any proposition. I have simply offered my friendly

mediation.

Gen. Porras - You are right, and what would be the import of such mediation?

Commander Meade - That would depend on the propositions of one or the other of the bellig-How long will it take you to reach

erents. How long will it take you to reach Panama?
Gen. Porras – We may get to its neighborhood some fifteen days after starting from David.
Commander Meade – Could not these matters be settled in some way different from the force of arms? In my country—that is a republic, as yours—such political or constitutional questions are submitted to the people for them to decide by yote. Gen. Porras-But the conservative Govern-

that mean mander Meade-Then this is not a re-Gen. Porras That is why we have come to tien. Porras -That is why we have come to reëstablish it; and thought it has been said that we have brought with us foreign help, just be-cause we come from a foreign country, we have only accepted the aid of enthusiastic friends of our cause and the immense majority of the in-vaders are Colombians.

Commander Meade - Now what elements are at your disposal to insure the promised respect

ment we have does not give any freedom to elections, knowing that it would be defeated by

Commander Meade—Now what elements are at your disposal to insure the promised respect for the toreign residents? Gen. Porras—With the support of the people— almost totally liberal—and with our troops, all mindful of their officers as has been demon-strated by their behavior in accordance with my Gen. Meade—What is the situation of the movement in the rest of the country?

Gen. Porras—We have almost the whole of the republic. The Departments of Santander, Bolivar and Magdalena are in our hands.

### NEGROES OPPOSE FORCE POLICY. Ministers Discuss the Views Expressed in T.

Thomas Fortune's Address. That the address of T. Thomas Fortune, deivered on Sunday at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of John Brown's birthday, in which he urged the negroes to forcible means \$1,000,000 and the residue of his estate to the to secure their rights, does not meet the approval the colored clergymen and ored citizens generally, was shown yesterday at the meeting of the Ministers' Union, which s composed of the pastors of all the negro churches of New York and vicinity. The meeting was held in the St. Mark's M. E. Church in

Vest Fifty-third street. The Rev. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the St. Mark's Church, said that Mr. Fortune was unwise in advocating such a course. He declared that while it might look like cowardice for the negroes to stand so much without striking tack, when the day came for the adjustment of his wrongs, his patience and long suffering would count greatly in the negro's favor. These qualities, he said, were creating a sentiment favorable to granting the negro his rights as a citizen, and while the sentiment might seem dormant, yet it would some day awaken.

as a citizen, and while the sentiment might seem dormant, yet it would some day awaken. If not this nation, some other nation to the justice of his claims.

Mr. Brooks spoke of the zeal of Mr. Fortune in behalf of his race and said that while there would be no fighting at present, yet such speeches as Mr. Fortune's were attracting the attention of the world to the negro question and were inspiring the negro to more insistent demands for his rights.

Dr. P. Butler Tompkins, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, said that while Mr. Fortune's speech was radical in tener yet it contained many truths; and that while the negro could not hope to secure anything by forcible methods, his salvation lay in creating a healthy public sentiment in his behalf.

Dr. W. H. Moore, pastor of St. James M. E. Church, Newark, said that the South seemed so utterly blind to the rights of the negro and was so persistent in its outrages upon the life and liberty of the colored people that it seemed as if some great awakening would be necessary before that section would realize that the negro is a man and that of one blood God had created all people to dwell upon the face of the earth.

The Rev. R. J. Strothers, pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Jersey City, thought that the negroes should leave the South. The negro had made the South, and if he should leave the people there would have to employ dissatisfied foreign labor and strikes and bloodshed would result.

### 1,000 ITALIANS COMING HERE. They Are Due Next Sunday and Some o

Them May Not Be Allowed to Land. The immigration officials here have been requested to look out for the appearance of about 1,000 Italian immigrants, due here next Sunday aboard the Spanish steamship Gran Antilla. It is alleged that some of them are undesirable and that many are under contract to work for padrones in this neighporhood. The steamship is consigned to Pugh & Co. The complainants in the case, it is said, are interested in regular Italian steamship lines which doubtless would not object to bringing over a thousand Italians at the regular steerage rates. Pugh & Co. do not know who owns or charters the steamship.

At the Barg-Office it was said that Sicilian speculators were managing the matter. It is likely that many of the Italians will be held up on the ground that they may become public charges. The Gran Antilla sailed from Genoa on May 17, from Naples on May 21 and from Tarift on May 26. It is thought that most of the Italians hope to get work on the Rand

ariff on May 26. It is thought that most of the Italians hope to get work on the Rapid Transit tunnel. Admiral de Richelieu Visits the Navy Yard. Admiral Aduplessis de Richelieu of the

Siamese Navy, accompanied by John Barrett. ex-United States Minister to Siam, visited the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday morning. navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday morning. They were escorted around the yard by Capt. Frank Wildes, Commander Henry W. Lyon and Lieutenant-Commander John A. H. Nickels. The party visited the various shors, the dry docks and the big battleship Kearsarge. The visitors left on the tug Nina. The Admiral will sail for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Unnecessary Inference From Tit-Bite As a man entered a picture gailery the attendant tapped him on the shoulder and, pointing to a small cur that followed him, said:

"Dogs are not admitted."

"That's not my dog." replied the visitor.

"But he follows you."

"So do you!" replied the old gentleman, sharply.
The attendant growled, and removed the dog with entirely unnecessary violence.

ARGENTINE EXTRADITION TREATY. Negotiated by Secretary Olney-Ratifications Just Exchanged at Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON. June 4. The final act in the perfection of a treaty with a history was consummated today at Buenos Ayres, when the ratifications of an agreement between the United States and the Argentine Republic for the extradition of criminals were exchanged. A telegram notifying the State Department of the exchange was received from United States Minister Lord the afternoon. This treaty was negotiated by Secretary of State Olney in 1897 and sent to the Senate for confirmation in February of that year. It contained a provision which permitted the President of the United States to currender citizens of this country for trial in Argentine. By the terms of the treaty the President of Argentine was similarly empowered with respect to citizens similarly empowered with respect to citizens of his country wanted for crimes committed in the United States. Objection to this provision was made in the Senate and the opponents of it secured the amendment of the treaty by striking the provision from the agreement. President Cleveland was criticised in the Senate for permitting such a provision to be inserted in the treaty. As amended the treaty was sent back to the Argentine Government, and after considerable delay the Foreign Office authorities at Buenos Ayres agreed to the change made by the Senate. The exchange to-day marks the end of the negotiations.

This is the first extradition between the United States and Argentine. For many years the South American country was a favorite refuge for American criminals. O'Brien, the New York bungo steerer of world-wide notoriety, who killed a companion, in a Paris railway station, fled from the United States to Argentina, and the unsuccessful efforts of this Government to secure his extradition were largely responsible for the negotiation of the treaty.

The Senate last year reversed the policy followed in the case of the Argentine treaty by ratifying an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, which permits the President of the United States to surrender its own citizens to the Mexican authorities for trial for crimes committed in that country. The first and most notable instance where the President exercised the power given him by the treaty was in surrendering to Mexica Mrs. Mattle Rich, an American woman, now serving a fifteen-year sentence for killing her husband at Juarez, Mexico.

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#### GIFT OF \$100,000 FOR COLUMBIA. From an Anonymous Donor to Be Used for A

Y. M. C. A. Building on the Campus. An anonymous gift of \$100,000 was announced at the trustees' meeting of Columbia University resterday. The money is given for the construction of a students' hall to be used by the College Y. M. C. A. for "the development of the spiritual, philanthropic and religious life of the student body." It is proposed to erect the structure on the Amsterdam avenue side of the campus on the upper level, next to the present engineering building, and the plans and specifications are now being prepared by McKim, Mead & White. The building will be similar to the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard.

A gift of \$10,000 was received from Phelps, Dodge & Co. for a special endowment fund for the university schools of mining and metallurgy. M. Guggenheimer's Sons presented \$2,500 and Lewisohn Brothers gave \$1,000 for the same fund.

ne same fund. The following faculty appointments were nade: Nelson Glenn McCrea, adjunct professor The following faculty appointments were made: Nelson Glenn McCrea, adjunct professor of Latin; William Addison Hervey, instructor in Germanic languages and literatures: Arthur F. J. Remy, tutor in Germani; Emil A. C. Keppler, assistant in German; Dr. Frank Hartley, professor of clinical surgery and instructor in operative surgery. Dr. Francis H. Markoe, professor of clinical surgery at the New York Hospital: Dr. Robert A. Budington and Dr. Nathan William Greene, assistant demonstrators in anatomy; Dr. Burn Gallaudet, demonstrator in anotomy. Mrs. Edith R. Darrach was appointed adviser for the graduate students of Barnard College.

The different faculties of the university elected their deans for the ensuing year as fol-

The different faculties of the university elected their deans for the ensuing year as follows: College, John Howard Van Amringe; applied science, Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutton; political science, Prof. John W. Burgess; philosophy, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler; pure science, Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward.

### GERMAN CATHOLICS PROTEST. They Complain of Oppression of Catholics in

DETROIT. Mich., June 4. The ninth annual convention of the German Catholic societies opened in this city to-day with an attendance of 125 delegates from all parts of the country. The attitude of the Government toward Catholics in our new possessions was criticised. Father Zielenbach of Philadelphia, Provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, said in an ad-

ress:
"It must be remembered that laymen have an
postolic duty to perform. They must raise ostolic duty to perform. They must ra ir voice and protest against the oppressi Catholics in our colonies and the outras which are committed against the followers of

ur faith."
Father Gruenewald of this city in his address of the delegates said: "We are incredy pointing of the delegates said: "We are incredy pointing of the delegates said: "We are incredy pointing against them." If the o the delegates said: to the delegates said: "We are merely pointing out facts and protesting against them. If the cap fits the Administration, it is not our fault. We will see to it that each Congressman receives our resolutions, which will be drafted in line with these sentiments and that they will be scattered broadcast throughout the Catholic homes in this country."

#### E. C. BENEDICT'S BARREL CLOSED. Greenwich Democrats Not to Go to the Convention on a Yacht This Year.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 4. - The closing of E. Benedict's barrel is said to account for the fact that the Democratic Town Committee of Greenwich failed to appoint delegates to the oming State Convention. Last year Mr. Benedict took a large company of Democrats, including the delegates, to the convention at ncluding the delegates, to be a constitute of the second of the year the bridgeport on the yacht Oneida. This year the bridgeport on the yacht Oneida. Bridgeport on the yacht Oneida. This year the Town Committee took no steps to hold a caucus, The time provided by law extired on Saturday. To-night a score of Democrats held an informal caucus and appointed James Haggerty, William Boies, J. W. Flynn, James Cramer and R. H. Carmichael as delegates. They are all Bryan men, while last year's delegates were gold men. The delegates have not received an invitation from Mr. Benedict to go to the convention on the Oneida and so will go by rail. The read and a secretary of the secretar

that aid a hold as a hold

### COLUMBIA TO HONOR PAUNCEFOTE. British Ambassador to Receive the Honorary

Degree of Doctor of Laws. It was announced yesterday that nine honorary degrees would be granted by Columbia University at its coming commencement on June 13. The recipients of such degrees are not announced until commencement day itself, but it is well understood now that President Hadley of Yale, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Lord Paun-cefote, British Ambassador at Washington, will all receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superin-tendent of Schools will be made a Master of Arts.

Salvador's New Mitster Presented to the President,

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- The Secretary of State presented the new Minister from Salvador, Rafael Zaldivar, to the President to-day. In response to Minister Zaldivar's address the President said: President said:
"You are right, Mr. Minister, in counting upon the friendly disposition of this Government and of the people of the United States to do all in their power to foster and, if possible, increase the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between our two republics. It will be my pleasure to cooperate with you to that beneficent end."

Vassar to Have a Biological Laboratory. POUGHKEEPSIE, June 4 - The \$50,000 required to build a biological laboratory at Vassar College has been raised. A year ago \$25,000 was lege has been raised. A year and whose has been raised a person in New England whose name was not disclosed, provided another \$25,000 could be obtained to complete the sum needed. The Boston branch of the Vassar alumnæ took the matter in hand, and have in one year raised the money

New Extradition Treaty With Switzerland. WASHINGTON, June 4. The President has transmitted to the Senate a treaty with Switzerland, amending the present extradition treaty with that country by including additional of-fences for which criminals who seek refuge in either country can be extradited. The treaty was considered by the Senate in executive ses-sion this afternoon but went over without action until to-morrow.

The Princess in the House Diplomatic Gallery. WASHINGTON, June 4. Among the visitors in the House diplomatic gallery to-day were Lord Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, and the Princess Aribert of Anhault, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, who is a visitor incognito at the embassy. Speaker Henderson learned of their presence and sent them a note extending his compliments. Lord Pauncefote replied with his thanks for the courtesy.